

HOUSE SPURNS WILSON'S PLEA

President Loses Fight as
Water Power Bill Pass-
es with Change.

The first defeat given to an administration measure in the House since the war began was recorded against the water power bill yesterday. The bill was passed, 231 to 224, but in a form entirely opposed to President Wilson's wishes. Unless the bill is altered in conference it is likely to be vetoed.

Administration leaders in the House, led by Representative Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma, and Frank Doremus, of Michigan, made a vigorous fight to have eliminated from the bill the "recapture clause" to which the President expressed opposition. By a majority of five votes, however, the House refused to comply with the President's request and voted, 128 to 123, against sending the bill back to the committee to be amended.

Twenty-three Against Bill.
On the final roll call on passage of the bill, Mr. Ferris and Mr. Doremus and twelve other Democrats voted with seven Republicans and two Independents against the bill. Those who opposed it were:

Democrats—Decker (Missouri), Doremus (Michigan), Ferris (Oklahoma), Hamilton (Missouri), Humphries (Mississippi), McKeown (Oklahoma), Sears (Florida), Sisson (Tennessee), Thompson (Oklahoma), Webb (North Carolina), Ayres (Kansas), Bohrer (Missouri), Wingo (Arkansas), Thomas (Kentucky).
Republicans—Cooper (Wisconsin), French (Idaho), James (Michigan), Norton (North Dakota), Walsh (Massachusetts), Hansen (Iowa), Nichols (Michigan).
Independents—Baer (North Dakota), London (New York).

President Proposes Clause.

The "recapture clause" which is objectionable to the President requires that if the government should at the end of the fifty-year lease desire to take over any of the power projects developed by private interests it must pay the full cost of the original project, together with the cost of improvements and extensions. The President's position was that this provision should be taken out of the bill so that the hands of the government might not be tied in the event that a general policy of government ownership of the power plants should be determined upon.

The controversy over the amendment developed into a partisan fight, the Republicans lining up against the President and voting to put the amendment in the bill over the administration protest. A few Democrats, enough to give a slender majority, voted with them.

An amendment to exclude Niagara Falls and Niagara River from the control of the power project, created by the bill was defeated after a long debate, the vote being fifty-five to sixty-five. Representative Harrison, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered the amendment, explaining that the committee is drafting legislation to conform to the treaty obligations between this country and Canada, which will cover the Niagara power situation. Several other members of the committee supported the amendment.

Lui Loves Galli-Curci; Lived in Poetical Bliss

Values Her Caresses at \$250,000.
Sacrificed Himself.

New York, Sept. 5.—Lui Curci, husband of Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, the operatic prima donna, who is suing his wife's manager and accompanist, Charles L. Wagner and Homer L. Samuels, for \$250,000 for alleged alienation of her affections, claimed today that the singer's career had succeeded chiefly through his belief in her future and his efforts and sacrifices.

"If I love my wife," said the painter, "my wife loved me. I have perfect love a woman can give until Samuels and Wagner came into our life."

"She and I met in Southern Italy in 1907 and were married in 1908. I believed in her when no one else did. I kept her going when she would have given up the struggle. Until the fall of 1915 our life was the very poetry of matrimony. I had ambitions of my own. I hoped to produce a picture that would win recognition. I sacrificed my own future for her, practically giving up my own art and devoting my energy and means to furthering hers. My wife never asked me to become an American citizen. If she had I would have done so."

French Army Captain Will Address Y. W. C. A.

Capt. A. Dubois, of the French army, will speak of his experiences in the war, at the Country Club of the Y. W. C. A., 231 Wisconsin avenue northwest, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Martin Richardson, District song leader of the Y. M. C. A., will sing. The program has been arranged by the Y. W. C. A., whose members are expected to attend the meeting in full force.

A boat ride for fifteen miles up the canal to Great Falls and return will also be conducted tomorrow by the Y. W. C. A., giving an opportunity for seventy-five girl war workers to see the picturesque old canal, with its old-time canal boats, which are still drawn by mules, driven along the towpath. The boat will leave the Aqueduct Bridge at 2:30 and return by 10 o'clock.

FEW WOUNDED ARRIVE.

During the week ending August 30 the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces was 37. For the preceding week the number was 42. These men are sent to the various army hospitals where facilities for special reconstruction have been provided.

DIABETES

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Brother in Navy— Solon's Daughter Now His Secretary



ANNE EHRIE POU.

Giving up some of her social pleasures, Miss Annie Ehrle Pou, daughter of Representative Edward Pou, of North Carolina, took the place of her brother as her father's secretary when he enlisted in the United States navy. Miss Pou, it is announced, will be married to Thomas Anthony Wodden, of Madison, S. Dak., this month.

COLORED MEN PAID TRIBUTE

Mrs. Newton Baker Sings
for Howard University
Soldier Students.

At a largely attended patriotic meeting of colored people, held yesterday morning in Andrew Rankin Chapel at Howard University, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, rendered several vocal selections, each of which was heartily applauded. Mrs. Baker was presented to the audience by Mr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and now serving in Washington as special assistant to the Secretary of War, in charge of affairs relating to colored people in connection with the war.

At Howard University there are two detachments of colored soldiers, taking special training in military science and tactics. One is the special vocational training detachment, numbering about 300 or more, receiving instruction in technical and mechanical branches under the direction of Lieut. Beasley; the second group, about 40 strong, is the Student Army Reserve Corps, selected from the various colored schools of the country to prepare to be instructors of student army units in their respective schools when they have completed the prescribed course here. This group is under the supervision of Lieut. Russell Smith.

Student Soldiers Sing.
As a compliment to Mrs. Baker, the student soldiers sang for her a number of plantation melodies and folk songs, all reminiscent of their homes in Dixieland, and as a further compliment some of these songs were led in finished style by Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, successor to the late Booker T. Washington. Dr. Moton had come from New York City to deliver an address to the faculty and student body of Howard University and interested citizens of Washington.

Notable among the songs led by Dr. Moton and sung with fervor by the monster chorus, was "A Hymn of Freedom," by Natalie Curtis Burdett, a fine example of the "spirituals" that are now being introduced with marked success in the army camps throughout the country.

Dr. Jones in Charge.
The meeting at Howard was presided over by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the Bureau of Education, who spoke of the commendable services of the colored people to the nation in war and in peace, and on the platform were a score or more of men and women prominently identified with various phases of war work. Dr. Moton's address was a forceful and eloquent appeal to the young colored men of America to do their full duty toward upholding the honor of the flag, and to utilize every resource at their command to bring into its fullness that new democracy which the entire civilized world is striving to establish, and in which all wish to share in equitable proportion.

MILLION RAIL MEN GET PAY INCREASE

Details of wage increases and improvements in hours of labor for almost a million railroad workers, adjusting inequalities of the first raised wage schedule, were announced yesterday by Director General McAdoo.

The new increase, affecting mainly the lower paid men, amounts generally to an additional \$25 a month for those paid on monthly basis and twenty cents an hour for those paid hourly. This increase, however, includes that of the original schedule, merely supplementing it.

The workers affected are all clerks, station employees, stationary engineers, boiler-washers, power transfer and turn-table operators, common laborers and maintenance way employees. The order provides general rules for promotion and adjustments of grievances. It provides a basic eight-hour day, with overtime up to ten hours on a pro-rata basis, and time and a half for overtime thereafter. The new schedule is effective as of September 1, 1918.

School of Drafting Occupies New Quarters

The Columbia School of Drafting has opened a new building at the corner of Fourteenth and T streets northwest.

COLLEGE PLAN FOR SOLDIERS

Army Students Must Make
Good or Be Sent to
Draft Camps.

What is going to happen to the young men of America who are picked by the War Department to go to colleges rather than to the training camps? This question was asked of Assistant Secretary of War Keppel yesterday, and he answered it as follows:

"There are four things which may happen to the man who has been or will be picked out to attend the colleges."

"1. He may be sent to a central of-
ficer training camp."

"2. He may be told to continue his college training, because while promising enough he may not be mature enough for an officers' training camp."

"3. Some few of these boys may be held on at the colleges for some special subject where specialized training is needed, like chemistry. The total number of these is not going to be serious."

"4. Men who have had their chance and have failed to make good will go right into a draft camp like any other registered boy of 18."

Economy in Plan.

It was explained by Mr. Keppel that the government has adopted this plan of keeping the boys in college because it will be cheaper to train them there than it would be to assume entire charge of them and send them to a cantonment. The colleges are what business calls "going concerns," their equipment is established and ready.

The organization and management of none of the colleges will be interfered with. It is not the purpose of the government nor the War Department to take over the colleges. Only those which have a detailed military officer will be affected.

Mr. Keppel further explained the plan as follows:

All That Colleges Can Take.

"We will take as many men as the colleges can provide for. We won't, of course, approve of a college that can't bed and board the men as we want them to. We propose to draw from the camps the very kind of boy who has promise and preliminary education and is making good in camp."

"In order to get going by October 1, those people who will be normally in college at that time will be retained. But a boy who is in college on that basis alone isn't going to have a prescriptive right to stay on there under the old happy-go-lucky college conditions, and if he doesn't come through he will find himself in a training camp like any other drafted man."

The instructors probably will be enlisted in the army in order that the Department may hold them and retain their services.

WOMAN MAIL CARRIER IN WASHINGTON TODAY

Miss I. G. Craig New Appointee;

Others Likely to Follow.

The Washington city postoffice has today the first regularly appointed letter carrier on any force in the country. She is Miss Ima G. Craig, 43 Third street northeast. Miss Craig was officially appointed a letter carrier yesterday.

Her appointment is in line with the policy of replacing men who are needed for war work by women. Miss Craig is confident that she will be able to perform the work satisfactorily. She was put to work yesterday sorting mail.

An experiment was recently made with women in the capacity of letter carriers, but it was a failure. The principal reason for this, it is believed, was the fact that the women could not carry heavy enough loads. It is planned henceforth to put the women on the lighter routes and use men on the ones on which the mail is heavy.

Worthless Check Trick Played on Feed Dealer

The ancient and dishonorable trick of handing out a bad check and getting good money in return for it has again made its appearance in Washington.

William James and Son, feed dealers, of 541 B street northwest, are the latest victims of this scheme. A man about 45 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, of slender build and weighing about 150 pounds, walked into the James store yesterday and ordered \$28 worth of feed to be shipped to Brunswick, Md. He presented a check for \$26, in payment, drawn on a Hagerstown, Md., bank. He received \$10 cash and a perfectly good check for \$38 in change. Investigation showed that the \$26 check was worthless.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Burton L. Cushing, assistant engineer physicist of the Department of Commerce, has been promoted.

A. A. Elmore, chairman of the building committee of the National Board of Farm Organizations, left for the West last night.

John S. Beach, of the National Federation of Federal Employees, is in Chicago attending the annual convention of the Federal Employees.

H. E. Yorke, of the British War Mission Staff, returned Tuesday from New York, where he had spent five days.

Emerson Stringham, assistant in the bureau of fisheries in the Department of Commerce, has resigned.

Joseph M. Lally has returned from a short trip to Philadelphia.

Thomas Hopper will spend the weekend in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Morley will spend the next few days in Philadelphia.

Miss Rose Clark, of the War Department, is spending her vacation in Buffalo.

Lieut. Herman von Eif, of Baltimore, spent Thursday in Washington.

Miss Grace Cost is spending the month of September in the mountains of Virginia.

Miss Virginia Sandmeyer, of Houston, Tex., is in Washington for a protracted visit.

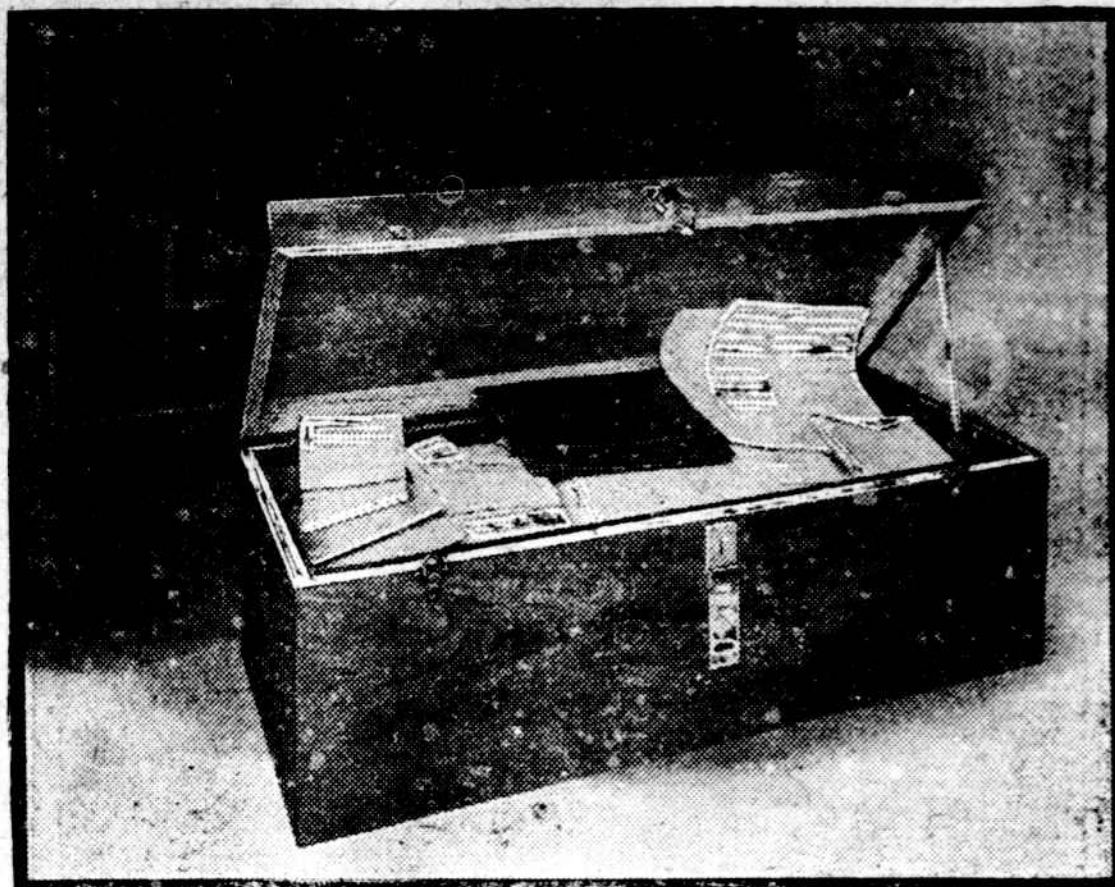
John Harvey, chief of the appointment section of the Interior Department, is on leave.

Miss Anna Nevius, of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, is spending her vacation in Atlantic City.

E. J. Ayers, chief clerk of the Department of the Interior, has returned from a visit to his home in Shiloh, N. J.

Mrs. Joe D. Wooten, of Columbus, Tex., is visiting her son, Harcourt Wooten, who is stationed at Quantico, Va.

Miss Martha Stamper, of the Patent Office, has returned to the city from Stony Man Camp, Va., where she spent her vacation.



From a Photograph

This Chest holds Evidence that Dentists prefer Colgate's



First Choice

IT is common sense to suppose that the dentifrice preferred by dentists generally will best meet the needs of the public.

It's an easy matter for any tooth preparation to claim that it has the favor of dentists everywhere. It is not so easy to prove. To get the real facts, Colgate & Co. decided to have a thorough and impartial inquiry made.

Read this Story of the Evidence Chest

Two research firms of high standing made an investigation in every state of the Union, among 11,842 Dentists (nearly one-third of the entire profession), not only in large cities, but in small towns and villages.

The chest pictured above holds all the question and answer sheets, dentists' signatures, affidavits and records of the country-wide inquiry.

So as to make sure that the dentists' answers would not be influenced one way or the other, the young men who called at the offices were instructed not to mention the name of any dental cream or powder in getting answers to the questionnaire. These young men knew only their direct employers, the two investigating firms. They had no idea that a manufacturer was behind this inquiry to ascertain the real facts.

Now for the results: The evidence shows that, not only is Colgate's the first choice of more dentists than any other dentifrice, but also that Colgate's is exclusively prescribed by more dentists than any other.

The Evidence Chest is deposited with the Title Guar-

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This preference shown by dentists for Colgate's is, undoubtedly, based on the fact that the mouths of nine people out of ten need a standard dentifrice.

And Ribbon Dental Cream is a standard—truly called "a dentists' dentifrice." It cleans thoroughly, washing the teeth without harmful grit, or the powerful drugs found in some tooth preparations. These risky chemicals may clean, but think of their action on the tender membranes of the mouth!

A safe, sane dentifrice for the use of the whole family is Colgate's—a normal dentifrice for normal mouths. Dentists, knowing these facts, use Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream in their own families instead of the strongly drugged tooth pastes, which are not suited for everyday use.

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